Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) provides population-based invasive disease surveillance for the three major streptococcal pathogens from population bases of 31 – 33 million individuals. Starting in 2015 the RDB Streptococcus Laboratory implemented whole genome sequencing as the primary method of deducing key features from the expected 6500 isolates recovered annually through ABCs. I will present new WGS-based findings from these strains that are currently afflicting the US population.